Ander to Advertisements

Para	Co'	Pare. Col
Amusementa 9	5.4	Instruction
A prouposmenta 8	4	Marriages and Deaths 5
Renkers and Brokers 0	3	Miscellaneous 10 4-
Beard and Rooms . H	3	Musical Instruments 6
Business Notice 4	1	New Publications 6
Dancibe Academies. 6	31	Ocean Steamers 6
Dividena Notices 9	24	Real Fatate 9 1.
Dressmaning 9		Roama and Plata 9
Freuratona 8	6	Aperial Notices 5 5.
Financial 9	4	Strations Wanted 9 4.
Help Wanted 9	- 9	Steam boats and K. R. 6 5.
Hetels 9	6	Teachers 6

Business Notices.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE WINTER HOME. The "Hotel Warwick," at Newfort News, Va.
For illustrated monthlet, de., address,
C. B. Orcutt, 150 Broadwar, N. V., or
J. R. Swinerton, Hotel Warwick, Newport News, Va.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIB'NE.

Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New-York:
Branch Office 1.213 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
No. 350 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., till 5 p. m.
No. 360 West 23d-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 360 2d-sve. acar 37th-st. 16 a. m. to 4 p. m.
No. 160 2d-sve. near 36th-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 180 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave., 10 a. m. to 7:30

p. m.
Union Square. No. 153 4th-ave., corner of 14th-st.
100 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.
1.708 1st-ave.
No. 180 East 125th-st., open until 7:30 p. m.
1N OTHER CITIES.
Washington-1.322 F-st. London-23 Bedford-st., Strand.

New-York Daily Tribane

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1858.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign. -The world of London chronicled and criticised by Mr. Edmund Yates. —— Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been returned to Parliament without opposition. - The Supreme Court of Hawaii upholds the majesty of King Kalakaua. Negotiations between England and Venezuela have been temporarily stopped. - Nine persons were poisoned in Hungary yesterday by eating a poisoned sheep. In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Henry Chaplin called attention to the terrible condition of agriculture in England, and asked what should be done to help the farmers. — Peter Mitchell makes a bitter attack on Sir John A. Maedonald and Sir Charles Tupper, charging them with surrender-

of the fisheries. Congress.-Both houses in session. Senate: The Fisheries Treaty was received from the President. House: The Constitutional amendment changing Inauguration Day to April 80 was defeated; the reply of Secretary Endiout to the rebel flags resolution was received.

ing everything to the United States in the matter

Domestic.-The people of Mount Vernon, Ill., appealed to those of other cities and towns for aid to persons made destitute by the storm. == The order to the Reading miners to return to work was obeyed by fully half the men. === An attempt was made in East Greenwich, R. I., to murder two active Prohibitionists by exploding dynamite and poisoning a well. = Corcoran is seriously ill in Washington. The Congressional Committee investigating the Reading strike heard testimony at Pottsville,

City and Suburban.-The State Senate Committee began its investigation of trusts; Henry O. Havemeyer testified in regard to the sugar combination. — The father of Josef Hofman, the boy planist, decided not to let the lad play at any more public performances: Henry E. Abbey, the manager, brought a suit against the Hofmanns for breach of contract, - The Charity Organization held its annual meeting; addresses by Bishop Potter and others; Mayor-Hewitt wrote a letter. === Suspicion was aroused at the Custom House that a conspiracy exists to smuggle opium in large quantities. === The Gould-Sage case postponed until Thursday. The Squire-Flynn trial begun, but little progress was made with it. ____ The Produce Exchange discussed through freight discrimination and resolved to bring a complaint against the trunk railroads before the Interstate Commerce Commission. === The Pottier & Stymus Furniture Manufacturing Company is to be changed into a co-operative association. = Alfred S. Barnes was buried. = A Brooklyn schoolmistress was charged with having beaten her scholar so that he is dying. = A strike of the employes at the Public Stores threatened to-day. == One man was killed and a boy fatally burned at a fire in a Hoboken theatre. - Flames in factories, Nos. 546 and 548 West Twenty-third-st., caused a loss of \$200,000; fully insured. === Stocks dull and easier, with small fluctuations, closing

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Threatening first, and then colder and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 36; average 48.

How slow-footed justice may be is illustrated by the Squire-Flynn case. These two men were indicted more than a year and a half ago, but they have not been tried and are now demurring to the indictment. Perhaps the simplest definition of a demurrer in such a case is that it means "We may be guilty, but you can't prove it." Whatever the result of the present proceedings, Squire's brief official career will long be pointed to as a horrible example. It is not likely soon to be duplicated in this city

"Pride of committee" was not sufficient in the House of Representatives to pass the Constitutional Amendment changing Inauguration Day from March 4 to April 30. The Judiciary Committee made a favorable report, but after a wrangle the resolution failed to get the needful two-thirds vote. The matter is not one of extreme gravity. No practical reason in favor of the change has been brought forward except that on April 50 we are apt to have pleasanter weather than on March 4. Something, too, might be gained by extending the short session of Congress. Still, the country will be able to get on for some time longer without any change

 in this respect. Dr. De Costa's hostility to the Charity Organization Society seems to be animated sofely by personal feeling. His letter to the Mayor begging him not to preside at the society's meeting was certainly in questionable taste; the more so as the clergyman's official superior, the Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, attended the meeting and spoke in hearty praise of the society's work. Mayor Hewitt says that he considers the society indispensable; and we are sure that this is the general sentiment of those familiar with its operations and methods. No hedy claims that it is infallible; doubtless it sometimes makes mistakes; but it must not be judged by isolated and exceptional cases. Its management has been judicious and the results of its labors have been of inestimable benefit, Dr. De Costa's attempt to discredit it will not

and the president of this "combine" was asked what he knew about it. He proved a pretty independent witness, and refused to answer whenever he felt so disposed. The members of the committee are probably fully informed as to their rights and privileges. They should not hesitate to probe this matter to the bottom. Mr. Parsons, when called upon to testify, had good reason for declining on the ground of his position as counsel. Not so Mr. Havemeyer. Let him be put on the stand again. The public cannot know too much about the companies that have formed an alliance to put up the price of so necessary an article as sugar.

The decision of young Hofmann's father not to permit the boy pianist to continue his public performances on the ground that his health has been impaired by the strain put upon him, justities the course of Mr. Gerry, a few weeks ago, in insisting on having an examination of the boy made by physicians selected by the Mayor. There was some ill-grounded complaint at the time that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was exceeding its authority. Mr. Abbey's suit against Mr. Hofmann for \$57,000 for breach of contract and potential losses will strike most people as a queer proceeding. The lad has excited extraordinary interest and was, of course, a valuable "attraction," but Mr. Abbey will not find the public applauding his action. If the promise of young Hofmann's youth is fulfilled as he advances in life, the world will be a great gainer by having his musical education properly looked after. It would be suicidal folly to impair his health and jeopardize his life by insisting that he should go on with a series of concerts that have put so severe a strain upon his nervous organization.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S DECLINATION. General Sheridan is to be congratulated upon having the good sense to take his name out of the swirl of gossip about the Presidency. He is clear-sighted enough to see that his present position and his hold on the hearts of his countrymen are not things to be lightly underestimated. His rank as in actual command of the United States Army, and his record as, next to Sherman, the most successful and brilliant soldier of the War for the Union now surviving, might well satisfy the ambition of any man. He has reached the very summit of a soldier's fame. To become a candidate now for civil office after nearly forty years' devotion to a military career would be not only a hazardous experiment, but a great sacrifice. His fame is secure, and the time has arrived when men of all parties can take pride in it. To run for the Presidency, he would need to expose himself to a merciless scrutiny, and invito attack upon every phase of his life and every side of his character. Once elected, his troubles would only have begun. Unversed in civil affairs and schooled to military ideas, pitfalls would surround him, and his Administration would be a succession of bloody sweats. There is nothing either in the rewards or in the opportunities for usefulness of the Presidency to compensate a man in General Sheridan's position for the wear and tear of reputation, the strife, the bitterness, the disappointment, the alienations, the scandals, which would go to make up the price he would have to pay for it. The wonder is that he should have been able

to see this. It is true that the talk connecting his name with the nomination has not been so widespread as to make his selection seem at all probable, even since Mr. Blaine's letter. But there has been enough to excite the mistaken ambition of cooler men than General Sheridan has been commonly supposed to be. It is a curious fact that the popular passion for putting military heroes into office usually has its counterpart in the willingness of successful military men to turn their backs upon the profession in which they have won distinction and are sure of themselves. and to embark upon a career for which they have had no training and may have little or no aptitude, and in which the wisest of men fail. General Grant, with even his glory as the leader of the largest army and victor in the greatest war the world had ever seen, could not resist the temptation of the Presidency. His Administration will be remembered for many courageous and admirable actions, but his lack of civil experience carried him into many serious errors. The future historian will probably conclude that his fame would have been more symmetrical if he had remained to the end, as he was born and as he lived-a soldier. He never saw his popularity at so low an ebb as that other great soldier, who found that the trade of war was one thing and the trade of government another, and who lived to bear himself hissed in the streets of London-the Duke of Wellington; but during a considerable period of his life General Grant must often have looked back with regret to the days when he was everybody's hero.

It is not unnatural for a man who has made statesmanship an occupation to think of the Presidency. Considering the unexpectedness of our politics, it would be strange if he didn't, and no one can find any fault with an honorable ambition of this sort. But the army is not the best school for the office, and the Supreme Court is not the proper stepping-stone to it. General Sheridan has now taken his place with General Sherman and Chief Justice Waite, representing widely different circumstances under which aspirations to the Presidency are declared to be out of place. He is in good company.

"ON THE MAKE,"

The latest accusation of Democratic rascality does not come from Republican zeal. It is found in "The New-York Sun," which says of the Congressional Committee which is investigating the Reading strike: "We boldly and penly proclaim its dishonesty and its corrup-In this case Democrats may be left to answer Democrats. The accuser and accused and the main witness are all of the same party. It is represented that Mr. Corbin brought to grief a ring of Congressional speculaters, who had sold Reading short and were cunningly shaping questions and distorting answers to damage the credit of the company. Whether the accused committee is with reason accused the public must judge in the light of the singular conduct of the investigation, and the remarkably heavy sales of stock which were going on at the same time upon orders, The Sun" affirms, from persons connected with the investigation. The conduct of the inquiry has curiously been in all respects as well directed to elicit statements damaging to the company as if the officers and committee of a Democratic House and the officers of the Reading Company who appeared as chief witnesses were all in league to break the stock. But suspicious appearances do not justify conviction, in the absence of explanation by the parties accused, and the answer of the Democratic committee to this Democratic charge of corruption will be awaited with much interest.

Meanwhile another investigation, which is In the first hearing of the Senate Committee on General Laws, which is investigating the combinations known as "trusts," the word "trust" was sedulously avoided on both sides.

The Sugar Trust was taken up to start with, In the first hearing of the Senate Committee which is to General Laws, which is investigating the committee which is to General Laws, which is investigating the committee which is to General Laws, which is investigating the committee which is to General Laws, which is investigating the committee which is to General Laws, which is investigating the committee which is to General Laws, which is investigating the committee which is to General Laws, which is investigating the committee which is to General Laws, which is investigating the committee which is to General Laws, which is investigating the committee which is to General Laws, which is investigating the committee which is to General Laws, which is investigating the committee which is to General Laws, which is investigating the committee which is to General Laws, which is investigating the committee which is to General Laws, which is investigating the committee which is to be headed that one perference for the public welfare, what have the Free Traders left to say? How hat have the Free Traders left to say? How hat have the Free Traders left to say? How are they to get rid of their hearty recognition of the States in heaty legislation. This would seem to most observers that this is just the wrong time for extreme legislation respecting railroads. The effect of the Interstate which is just the wrong time for extreme legislation respecting railroads. The word are they to get rid of their hearty recognition of the Free Traders left to say? How are they to get rid of their hearty recognition of Mr. Blaine's sincere, magnanimous, patriotic and lofty statesmanship? Or do they think it is just the wrong time for extreme legislation are the wrong time for extreme legislation are the wrong time for extreme legislation are the wrong time for extreme le

persons to call and consult with the members, remains to be seen. From some elaborate publications in papers not unconnected with freetrade schemes at Washington, it may with reason be inferred that there is some hope of mixing political and personal gains in the operation.

THE INVASION OF MAINE.

Congressman Dingley's views of the Canadian invasion of Maine are sagacious and patriotic. He puts the responsibility for aggressive competition with American railways on the part of a subsidized foreign corporation where it belongs-with the National Administration and not with the State. Maine, like every other State in the Union, had an unquestioned right to charter a railway running from its eastern to its western frontier. This railway could legally be leased by or sold to a foreign corporation; and in this way it could be converted into an important link in the Canadian Pacific system. The privileges thus acquired by the foreign corporation under the operation of State laws would not have been abused if the National Administration had not authorized the bonding of freight shipped by the Canadian Pacific from one point in American territory to another. It is this privilege, granted gratuitously to that corporation and in the face of the hostile action of Congress in abrogating Article XXX of the Treaty of Washington, that has armed it with tremendous power in competing with American continental railway systems. The Treasury Department by its most unfortunate raling has placed the highest premiums upon foreign enterprise in constructing new railways across the frontier and in forming connections with the Eastern scaboard. If goods shipped in transit by the Canadian Pacific were liable to payment of duty in entering American territory, there would be less haste and greed in seizing upon bankrupt

State lines and completing them. The Canadian Pacific, it must never be forgotten, is a railway projected and completed for political objects. It is essentially a Govcrament enterprise, organized for the purpose of artificially binding together the provinces in the Dominion Confederation. The corporation received in subsidies, gifts and loans twice as much aid from the Canadian Government as the American Pacific railways ever obtained from the United States Government. corporation on the planet has been subsidized to a larger extent, and yet so unremunerative has the enterprise proved, even with an enormous land grant and with exclusive privileges in Canadian territory, that its reversion to the Government seems only a question of time. This is the foreign monopoly which the Democratic Administration has aided and abetted in its warfare upon the transcontinental trade of the United States. That Administration allows the Canadian Pacific to extend its lines across the frontier and to enter and re-enter American territory with the privilege of carrying freight in transit. It grants these tremendous favors in the face of the Dominion's refusal to allow American railways to extend their lines into Canada or to transport goods from one province to another. This whole subject of the transit trade and the relations of the Government with foreign corporations should be investigated by a Congressional committee.

FREE-TRADE ADMISSIONS.

Mr. Blaine's letter of withdrawal elicits from "The New-York Herald" certain articles of strange significance. Rightly treating the letter as unquestionably sincere on the part of Mr. Blaine, admitting that he had no occasion to resort to any subterfuge in order to secure a nomination if he had desired one, and rather hastily jumping to the conclusion that the Republican party will have no judgment or wish other than that which Mr. Blaine himself has expressed, this most zealous of free-trade organs blurts out feelings which are undoubtedly shared by many in both parties,

now dealing with him, not as a Pres andidate, but as a statesman who has performed an act of high statesmanship.

Ten days ago this gentleman was not alone the unchallenged leader of the Republican party, but its sure

candidate for the Presidency.

His coming within a few votes of an election; his winning a campaign by his own gentus, which the supidity and heedlessness of his friends at the last noment destroyed, as they only could have destroyed his fervid speech at the close of the election which adjourned, but did not end the campaign, his siert and clever reply by cable to Mr. Cleveland's financial mes sage, were so many tactical moves, showing consummate political skill.

To have arrested such a movement by his own act, and in full view of success as a nominee and of pes sible success before the people as a candidate, must be regarded, when looked at calmly and as politics go in the United States, as the courageous act of a great statesman and a great man.

There is something of the spirit of old Athens in his declaration: "I am Blaine, the American citi-gen." As an individual act it stands out clear-cut,

ique, alone.
This ingenious and andacious leader, whom it was esterday the cue to portray as the Robert Macaire of Republican politics, on the lookout for anything that d not belong to him, from a snuff-box to a diamond, suddenly looms up one of the highest types of magnanimity and courage that we have seen in our politi-

in another article of the same tenor, and with intrinsic marks of the same authorship, The Herald" says on Monday :

A wise and magnanimous deed that of Mr. Blainethe statesman knowing his mind and the time to speak his mind; who saw that a supreme act of self-denial was due to his party and due to the Republic, and with the intelligence to see, likewise the courage to

With the Republican nomination in his hands Mr. Blaine required no intrigue to win.

First from New-York in the list of possible andidates whom the Republican party may select, this article mentions Conking, and then "Depew, Evarts, Curtis, Hiscock, Morton." But foremost in the whole list it names "the whatever his party, can hear without the joy inspired by the history of his glorious deeds. in that way, and states that he would not accept nomination under any circumstances.

He who can read between the lines perceives that the Free Traders feel overjoyed because Mr. Blaine appears to them no longer a possible candidate. They see that there is no question of his sincerity, and that his act is plainly one of lofty statesmanship and genuine patriotism, and then they take it for granted that the Republican party must of necessity adopt Mr. Blaine's judgment and preference as its own. It may-and it may not. With rare patriotism Mr. Blaine removes from the way all feeling of possible obligation to him which might influence the judgment of any members of the party, and that is well. But when the Republican party, thus untrammelled by past relations or events, has coolly and patriotically considered the situation, has carefully and without prejudice weighed the merits and that strength of other possible candidates, has considered all the elements of helpfulness or bindrance in any proposed line of policy, if it should then decide to call Mr. Blaine to the

possible to go back to the Robert Macairo theory with success?

WHAT TO DO WITH \$50,000. Philadelphians are still struggling with the question-what is the best use to which \$50,000 can be put? One of their number some weeks ago announced his intention of giving away that much hard each in sweet charity, and remarked that like to receive suggestions to the end that he might place it where it would do the most good. His fellow citizens have generously responded. By this time the philauthropist must have at his disposal at least fifty thousand suggestions. "The Philadelphia Times" has grouped ogether a number of them and an examination of the list shows that many men have many minds

in charitable schemes as in other things. One man wants to see the money used to pay for a statue vindicating the memory of Thomas Paine. A second proposes that it be divided among five hundred poor families. A third favors establishing with it an exotic winter garden. A fourth would spend it on cheap cating houses. National Southern California sanitarium for consumptives. A sixth thinks that the best purpose it can be put to is to found a house of refuge with it for lost and suffering animals. A seventh counsels, buy Western land with it for the benefit of worthy young men. An eighth advises that it be placed in the treasury of the Prohibitionists. A ninth urges that it be set apart for a home for worn-out teachers. A tenth would dedicate it to the manufacture and free distribution of artificial limbs. An eleventh counsels that it be presented to fifty old soldiers drawing no pensions. A twelfth begs for it on behalf of poor law students. thirteenth is of the opinion that it is needed for a free school of music. A fourteenth recommends that it be laid out for an asylum for exconvicts. A fifteenth argues that it ought to be converted into a fund for the conviction of juryfixers

We feel for that philanthropist. His is indeed an embarrassment of riches-not meaning the \$50,006 but the suggestions. He would do well either to go into bankruptey or else brace up and dispose of his money as he chooses. Too many cooks make charity a hardship.

It is suggested by "The Rochester Union" that Mr. Depew might well hesitate to relinquish the presidency of the New-York Central and Hudson Piver Railroad for the Presidency of these United States. "The Union" adds that "a man with so good a situation as Mr. Depew might hesitate to leave it even to become an angel." This last observation raises a new and delicate question entirely outside of the realm of polities. The American reporter has propounded all sorts and descriptions of inquiries to Mr. Depew, but we believe that he has never yet been asked Which would you rather be, a railroad president or an angel? Mayor Hewitt might seek for information on this interesting point the next time he engages Mr. Depew in an after-dinner duel.

Little Phil Sheridan won't run. But he is good at making other people run. Ask General Jubal Early.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE writes of "union with Canada" as "practically formed by railroad builders." It is difficult to say whether the sentiment on this result should run: "Blest be the tie that binds," etc., because the practical railroad builders whose life, whose works and whose memories unite us in bonds of sympathy with Canada are the promoters of that historie railroad enterprise known as the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad. And their names are not yet forgotten. The iron on these ties enters the Canadian soul as well as the American.

The rain is New-York's best street cleaner. And it isn't paid \$100,000 of public money a month for its work, either.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly by which ought to have very careful scrutiny. This requires the makers of patent medicines to file with the State Board of Health a sworn statement of the ingredients composing them, and the proportion of each. " If said Board of Health shall be satisfied that said preparation or its ingredients are not detrimental to public health, or calculated to deceive the public," the Board is to giv a certificate authorizing the sale of the preparation. It is also required that the formula shall be printed on the warner Probably some shall be printed on the wrapper. Probably some scalify.

Such law would be welcomed by a considerable "Paternal affection?"

"Paternal affection?"

"Yes, sir. I love my son, sir, and I will not blight been provided with its background; has implied the proportion of the medical profession, who are in
his properts with the memory of a great father."—

years that have passed away, the joys and sorrows that such law would be welcomed by a considerable tensely hostile to patent medicines, sometimes beyond the bounds of reason, for some of these preparations are unquestionably useful, especially when doctors and even drugs that are reasonably pure are not at command. On the other hand, the patent medicine makers protest that it is wrong to compel them to disclose the secrets of their business. The bill is one the Assembly can well afford to "go slow" with.

If Mr. Blaine had not written that letter, what a crop of hopes would never have seen daylight!

The Irish Nationalists have eighty-six seats in the Commons. Ten members of the party have been sentenced and two arrested under the Coereion Act. That is to say, one out of every seven has been prosecuted by Mr. Baifour. The sentences are for inciting resistance to eviction, publishing newspaper accounts of suppressed branches of the League and advocating the Plan of Campaign. Convictions for press offences have become so frequent as to excite vigorous protests even from Conservatives. As for the Plan of Campaien, the Government has done much to justify it by arbitrarily ordering great reductions in rent. We wonder what the English journals would say, if Prince Bismarck were to have a dozen members of the Reichsrath sentenced to jail for press offences! How they would revile the French Republicans if the Ministry in Paris were to prosecute criminally a dozen members of the Reactionary group! Is prosecution for political offences a virtue in Great Britain when it would be considered anywhere else an outrage on the rights of the representatives of

David B. Hill attended two theatres in one day in this city on his recent visit. He is authority on how to get quickest out of one box into another. And he knows what's going on behind the scenes.

Mr. Church, chief engineer of the New Aqueduct, pronounces Mr. Clark's tunnel scheme 150 illustrious Sheridan, whose name no American. | feet below the surface perfectly feasible and the bet plan for the solution of the rapid transit problem." This is good testimony. If it is cer-Aneral Sheridan, however, declines to be used tain that blasting out such a tunnel would have no effect on buildings on the surface of the earth. it is hard to see why any one should object to the undertaking, stupendous as it appears. Clark and the capitalists behind him are willing to invest their money in such an enterprise, the city will not be out of pocket if they fail; and if they succeed the community will be a great gainer.

According to "The Philadelphia Times," all sorts of liquors taste the same to those who have tarried long at the flowing bowl. The views of experts on this point would be interesting. Perhaps the delegates to the last Democratic State Convention who went out to see a man while waiting for the report of the Committee on Contested Seats, will give the public the benefit of their experience.

The Railroad Committee of the Iowa House of Representatives seems to have embarked on a crusade against the railroads, recalling the Granger legislation of 1874. It has just reported a bill regulating freight rates, which "The Railroad Gazette," of this city, declares to be " most stringent," and evidently regards as impracticable. There is also talk of limiting passenger rates to two cents

profits are not large, and five lines, to fact, are being run at a less. Perhaps a consideration likely to have about as much influence with some of the Iowa legislators just now is that such legislation would probably prove a poor way of helping the Allison boom.

PERSONAL

It is said that Representative Jehn Baker looks almost as young and vigorous as he did when he was in the Xi,th Congress. Colonel Morrison thinks so. Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, has gone to Florida for

Conspicuous citizens of Canada are arranging to giv Lord Lansdowne a public testimonial banquet before ne leaves the great country which he has served so well.

"The Alfa California" deeply regrets that Mr. Will-Too busy with tricky politics to regard such miner

virtues as heroism and devoted philanthropy, England let the recent anniversary of Gordon's death to by nnnoticed, save by a few Tory newspapers and a conemorial service in London. At this service the Rev. H. Waller, an old personal friend of General Gordon, preached the sermon, and during the discourse read the following sworn testimony of one of the loyal sergeants who was present at General Gordon's death, and which was communicated to Lieutenant Cordon, nephew of the late general. sergeant said he was formerly in the garrison of Berbut escaped at its fall to Khartoum, where he was one of four sergeants, orderites to Cordon. was on duty on January 26, and was with Gordon on the "look out." on the top of the palace. Gordon, the evening before, warned the people had seen a great deal of extra excitement going on in the rebel camp, and that unless a good resistance was made that night the town would fall. As the morning star rose the rebels made a foint at a portion of the defences. under Ferag Pacha with the black troops; but at the same time they directed their full attack at the defence commanded by Hassan Bey Ben Assereh, with the 5th Regiment of Fellaheen, and succeeded in getting into the town. When Gordon heard the rebels in the town he said, "It is all finished; to-day Gordon will be killed," and went downstairs followed by the four sergounts, who took their rifles with them. He took a chair and sai down on the right of the palace door, the four surgenist standing on his left. All at once a shelik galloped up with some Eagaree Arabs. The sergnants were on the point of firing when Gordon, seizing one of their rifles, said: "No need of rifles to-day; Coulon is to be killed" (as before). The shelikh told Gordon that he had been ordered by the Mahdit to bring him alive. Gordon refused to go, saying he would die where he was, adding that no harm was to be done to the four sergnants, who had not fired on the rebels. The shelikh repeated the order three times, and each time Gordon gave the same answer. After a few words the shelkh drew his sword, and, rushing up to Gordon, ent him over the left shoulder. Gordon looking him straight in the face and offseting no resistance. His head was out off and taken to the Mahdit at Omdurman, and his body was buried close to the door of the palace and a tonch hullt over it. The tomb is treated with respect. The letter was handed to Mr. Waller a few days since by General Sir Gorald Graham, V. C., who commanded the troops at Suakim.

Albany people increasingly insist that General ting into the town. When Gordon heard the rebels

Albany people increasingly insist that General Sheridan was born in that city.

The Hon. Frederick Billings a few days ago saw and visited for the first time the fine library which b his name and which was his gift to the city of Burling-ton, Vermont. Anton Rubinstein is now properly addressed as Your

Excellency, or Vasha Pravoschodjectelstva. Mr. Henry W. Seymour, who has just been elected to Congress in Michigan, is a son of Mr. William H. Seymour, of Brockport, N. Y. He was a classmate of Senator Ingalis.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Tell your friend to direct your mail to Redlands Post Office," reads the display head-line in " The Citrograph," a spirited and newsy weekly paper, published at Redlands, San Bernardino County, Cal. Thousands of postal cards have been sent to the friends and relatives of the Redlanders, amounting their victory by the above quetation. Lugonia, an adjoining town, but with a smaller population, has strenuously and for several months fought against Redlands getting a postoffice, and the feeling was wrought so high at one time that the Lugenians would scarcely speak to the Red-Wesley Smith, of the XIIIth New-York District, landers as they passed by. The Redlanders now hich ought to have very careful scrutiny. This shout "Ah-h-h-h," so loudly that it can be heard across the borders.

It has been noted that society people enjoy the sea son of sackcloth and ashes fairly well, if the sackcloth is made according to the latest fashion, and the ashes are ashes of roses.

A Modern Solemon.—Omaha Man-Why don't you go into public life? You would be a match for a dozen of our so-called statesmen, and all your friends

"The New-Orleans Picayune" says that dirty people make dirty streets. This is pretty reugh on New-

A new and unknown kind of maple-sugar is to be

introduced in Chicago this season. It will be made

Robinson-How about that note I hold of yours, Brown! I've had it so leng that whishers are be-linning to grow on it. Brown-Why don't you get it shaved, then!-(Harper's Barar.

Judge John Joralemon, of the Eighth District Court, has introduced a horrible precedent. He married an expectant pair on Saturday, morely asking the bride if she promised to obey her husband in "all things right and reasenable." Of course she prombed. But I'ms the Judge know that her eyes elistened and her soul rose in tr'en ph as she thought to herself: "And I shall be the judge of what is right and reasonable"? Now, if that hosband's coffee is too hot or too cold, and he say aught, that wife may lawfully hurl the coffee-pot at his head, saying meanwhile to herself in dulcet way: "It is not right and reasonable for Benediet to complain; but since he does raise a row, it is right and reasonable that I should thus mark my disapproval." With this kind of a promise the aid of the Legislature will have to be invoked to create a Commission in Right and Reason, whose functions will be much more important and far-reaching than those of

a Commission in Lunacy. Young Housekeeper (to butcher)-What is the price

of mutton?

Entcher-Fourteen cents, mum.

Young Housekeeper-And lamb?

Butcher-Eighteen cents, mum.

Young Housekeeper (surprised)—Is it possible?

Why, a lamb isn't more than half the size of a-ermutton!-(Harper's Ezzar.

Look out for Louislana; it may go Republican in Governor McEnery is so mad that he threatens to have a fair election, which means that the " niggers" will be allowed to vote, and that their votes will be counted.

Cause for Singing.-Brown-That Jones is an insuf-ferable bore.

rable bore.

Robinson—How do you make that out?

B.—Hear him singing "I've got fifteen dollars in my side pocket." R.—Why not? By Jove, if I had fifteen dollars in my Inside pocket, I would sing too.—(Boston Courier.

While all the other papers of the country are largely discussing the various nominees for the Presidency, The Chicago Times" devotes itself to the great question, what is the winning hand in poker. "The Times" still declares itself to be edited "by W. F. Storey."

Canon Knox-Little, of Liverpool, has started a cruwear such a birsute adornment, he says, remind him | involved in this genuine picture of life-a picture second-hand cavalry officers,"

In some of the New York beer saloons there are the garden consists of a few sieldy oleander plants in boxes. But the garden consists of a few sieldy oleander plants in boxes. But the greatest fraud of all is on Third ave. A gentleman seeing the sign, walked in, and after looking around, asked:

"Where is your garden?"
"Hans," called the proprietor to an unseen waiter, "Hans, hare vas a guest. Shusi pring dot garten mit you ven you comes down "—(Texas Siftings.

SHARDS OR PLAIST

From The Topeka Capital,
It appears that the Governor of New-York has mushed his mansion with an \$500 plane for which is State kindly pays. The auti-Hill men have bready sounded the key note of the next campaign

WHERE DOES HE DRAW THE LINE!

From The Washington Critic.

Will Chairman Mills never be satisfied until be can chase a feneral sheep over the prairies of Texas in a two-doflar suit of clothes?

WOULD B'RER DICKINSON TELL WHAT LIE KNOWS! From The Detroit Tribune.

THE DRAMA.

HENRY IRVING AS DR. PRIMROSE.

It was a great company, eager in its kindness quick in its appreciation, responsive in its applause, that greeted Henry Irving and Effen Terry last night at the Star Theatre, where those famous actors, with their associares of the London Lyceum, presented Mr. W. G. Wills's lovely and t nehing domestic play of "Olivia," and thus began their farewell engagement. This great feature of Mr. Irving's repertory, long sympathy and with merited admiration. He has exerted his extraordinary powers and maintained his artistic authority in greater, because more intricate, volumin us, profound and heavily freighted charac-ters, than that of the Vicar of Wakefield; but he has never set before the public a more completely rounded and finished work of dramatic art, or one m re level to universal apprehension and the love of mankind. Studious and exacting observers who beal id Mr.

Irving as Hamlet or Shylock or Macbeth or Romee may, perhaps, feel impelled to question certain attributes of the ideal or certain features of the execution; may consider that the whole truth is not expressed. or that the whole expression is not mellifluous; but no rational judge who sees him as the Vicar can miss of the impersonation and the massive strength and perfect grace with which it is expressed. of Eilen Terry as Olivia is equally true and equally perspicuous and potent. She has not, indeed, to not attain to the height of her wonderful and match less embodiment of Ophelia. But now, as at all times, she speaks from the heart, and in accoust that n - one can misunderstand. The eloquence of aggresand critical ingenuity may demonstrate—as to Henry Irving-that nobody ought to approve what neverthe less everybody continues to admire; but in this field the voices of censure may well be husbed. Not since Mr. Jefferson adorned and blessed the stage with his humanizing and fenderly poetic portraiture of Rip Van Winkle has any performance been displayed upon it so redolent of poetry and humanity, so exquisite in the delicate tracery of art, so ennobling in spontaneous moral influence, as Henry Irving's embodiment of the Vicar of Wakefield, with which Ellen Terry's Olivia is an equal companion.

Last autumn Mr. Irving steed forth in the character

of Mephistopheies. Now he is revealed in the character

of Dr. Primrose. A more startling contrast could not

be provided, nor one more instructive to similarity of

this remarkable actor. To be proficient in both

these parts is to possess a wide range of power. As Mephistopheles, if Mr. Irving departed at all from the infernal and loathsome personality of the demon delineated in Goethe's poem, it was in all wing him moments of towering majesty and colossal demination such as are never allowed to him by the p et. He did not satisfy, because he did not try to satisfy, the expectations of those mistaken persons who look for Milton's Satan in Goethe's sardonic flend. He gave a great embodiment of the ernel, deprayed and heart less malignity that first tricks its victims and then sneers and chuckles over their ruin. The Mophistopheles of Goethe is crafty and hardy-he is not sublime-and perhaps no surer sign and proof of than the fact that he gave it occasional gran four and filled it with a baleful, but undentable fascination. The performance might-and, in fact, it often didimpart a sickening sense of horror, but it riverted the spectator's interest, and that is a sufficient test of acting. As Dr. Primrose, the actor wins the same victory, but here his conquest is effected by substituting the augel for the fiend. Seldom indeed has genius, using the medium of dramatic art, given an evidence of its versatility at once so convincing and so brilliant. One of the great difficulties of dramatic art has always been the difficulty of imparting to a simply virtuous character the Hamict is suffused and exalted by poetic mystery. Richard is fraught with a deadly fascination. is saturated with romantic passion and shadowed by the hallowing pre-ordination of a calamitous and tragic death. But Mr. Great-Heart is merely " a strong man who is not afiald of a lion," and even the most picturesque circumstances that l'terary art can devise have usually failed to make him a fascinating person. Every opportunity that the subject of Golds novel affords has been used by Mr. Wills in making the play, and used with fine and f relible and splendid Memory cannot readily indicate a more teeming, diversified, significant, felicitous and affecting piece of dramatic fabrication than is shown in the second act of this piece; and the third, while loss exuberantly freighted with meident, is still stronger than the second in dramatic action and pictorial environment. But no variety or felicity of surroundings would so irradiate or so endear the character of Dr. Primrose as to make him what Henry Irving has wade him for the audience that smiles and weeps beneath the spell of his magical embodiment. Magical certainly it is, in its refinement, its sweetness, its quaintness, its noble passion, its lovable humor, and its perfect simpficity. Every part that Mr. Irving has acted has, of course,

mark upon the spirt and helped to mould the physical demeaner; but throughout this impersonation the reminiscent quality is especially and exceptionally mellow, tender and impressive. You do not see an eid man merely when you look upon this venerable dergyman of a rural parish, but you see an old man who has been young, who has loved and suffered and th-ught and telled, who has sympathized with his fellow-creatures in all their trials, who has looked deeply into life, and whose condition of purity, dignity, charity and love is the high fruition and consumm rown of triumphant virtue. The average actor of such a part can only emerge from stagnation t meander through insipidity. He never gets beyond the powdered wig and the white tie. Mr. Irving fascinates in Dr. Primrose, because, while making him piquant with the attributes of charming eccentricity, he invests him with the heart and passions of a man and with the charm of a man of genius. Those who heard his heart-rending tones when the bereaved father mechanically reiterates Sophia's useless words of explanation in the moment of Olivia's flight, or saw the collapse of that great heart, or looked upon the parent's vain effort to ter, will never forget what then they beheld and real and shining strokes of art that will be remembered. The unity, the life-like reality and the intense vigor of the impersonation make it a fact of actual experience. Dr. Primrose is no longer a mere character in book, but a man whom you have personally knowna gracious image of noble and piquant goodness, to be cherished in your memory of all sweet ideals, teaching you to live with patience, to bless those around you, and to grow old with dignity and grace. The most belated disputant of the beneficent utility of the stage might well be converted on a prospect of this

Mr. Wills has wisely abstained from the endeavor to put the whole of Goldsmith's story into a play. The numerous improbabilities of "The Vicar of Walter field" would defeat the most competent skill in dramatic construction. An episode of the novel has been selected and the theme of the piece is the clopein reading the story, the observer is surprised that Sir William Thornhill, since he sees how matters are going and could so easily set them right, should so king persist in maintaining his setitious character. There would be neither play nor story, though, but for Sir William Thornhill's eccentricity in this particular, and judgment must be blind to this defect, as to all other discrepancies, for the sake of the treasures of character, humor and pathes, the fine strain of human nature and the ennobling influence that are which, as well in Mr. Wills's partial epitome as the immortal pages of Goldsmith, is fraught with those mellow tones, that gentle gravity, that fine de corum, that blending of simplicity and stateliness, that depth of restrained passion, that quiet humor, that rich adornment, as of fragrant old lace and gleam ing embroidery, which are among the most essential and delightful characteristics of English literature and English art.

Ellon Terry had a royal triumph last night as Olivia. Mr. Irving's embodiment of the Vicar gains much from its association with this peerless image of the woman who loves. One of the saddest spectacles incident to human experience is that of love best wed upon an unworthy object. In this case the love of the father is given to a daughter who entirely deserves it, a creature whose very fault only serves to make her sweeter and dearer. In that way Olivia has been understood by the actress, and her impersonation flows directly and entirely from the heart. It ought, perhaps, to be easy to say the right word in recognition of an artistic achievement marked by such apparent spontaneity, b.t, as a matter of fact, no acting is so difficult to denote as that of Ellen Terry. Its simplicity is marvellous; but much subtlety often underlies its simplicity. The actress is easily supreme in that strong scene at the fnn, when the deceived woman turns horror-stricken and half-frenzied upon the base lover who now confesses his treachery. The range of emotion, always true and always woman-like, that is revealed throughout this scene is as wide as the human breast can hold-